

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Senate yesterday defeated a proposition to extend the term of the present Georgia Legislature for two years. The vote stood 21 to 25, and it is rather a singular circumstance that the presence in this city of Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, prevented a tie vote on the important question involved, which might have been decided in the affirmative by the action of the Vice-President. The speech delivered by Senator Revels in the Senate some days ago clearly indicated a disposition to favor the extension of the term of the Georgia Legislature, and that scheme was, indeed, invented for the purpose of giving practical effect to the views which he earnestly advocates. We see no reason, however, to regret the defeat of the Williams amendment. The people are growing heartily sick of the endless prattle about reconstruction, and of an endless succession of laws relating to that subject. One radical Senator truly said yesterday that "last December there was a rebash of all the speeches that had ever been made on the Georgia question, and this rebash was twice again served up in the cases of Virginia and Mississippi, and then the Senate came back to Georgia and had a little more hash;" and that "the country was sick of the debate, the newspaper press were disgusted with it." Considering the multiplicity of constitutional amendments, civil rights bills, and reconstruction acts, Congress would pay a poor compliment to its own past work if it confessed that it was incomplete, and that there is any necessity for such an extraordinary remedy as that which has been suggested in the case of Georgia. The project of fastening upon the people of that State for at least two years longer a body of legislators composed in part of men who were never legally elected, and who do not truly reflect the sentiments of the people, is desperate, unnecessary, unjust, and likely to inflict in the end more injury than benefit upon the Republican party. The policy of standing up for the radical politicians of the South through thick and thin, regardless of reason and justice, has been well enough tested to prove that it can only produce bitter fruits. The ballot has been given to the negro that he might protect himself, and if there is any loyal party worthy of the name in the South, it can and should maintain undoubted ascendancy in nearly every Southern State. Let it not, however, be perpetually confessing its weakness and folly by invoking the interference of Congress. Let it learn to avoid the fatal dissensions by which it has hitherto been rent, and make a sensible effort to carry the elections in a straightforward manner; and if it is incapable of discharging this plain duty, let it hold its peace, and, like other minorities, learn wisdom from experience.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

The McFarland trial, in New York, is being converted into a miscellaneous onslaught on friends and acquaintances of the man murdered rather than a legitimate defense of the murderer. This tendency, we trust, reached its extreme limit yesterday when, as the proceedings tell us, one of the defendant's counsel offered to prove by a witness present "that Mrs. McFarland told him that Horace Greeley thought a great deal of her, and that Schuyler Colfax admired her very much." Singular to say, this testimony was ruled out after much which was equally irrelevant had previously been admitted. We do not see how the judgment of the jury in regard to the killing of Richardson can be affected by the allegation that he was not the only admirer of McFarland's wife. Perhaps, however, the prisoner's counsel have determined to make this case an epitome of the moral and social condition of New York, and one branch of the defense offers a certain degree of justification for this course. The modern free-love doctrine has had little influence in hastening the alienation between McFarland and his wife, which is at the bottom of the whole trouble, and more good than harm may result from an incidental exposure of some of the leading apostles of this pestiferous creed. At all events, the proceedings in court will help to teach all decent men and women the danger of maintaining relations which even border on intimacy with any of these male or female free-lovers, and they will doubtless be carefully shunned by all prudent people in future.

THE FENIAN WAR.

The Fenian excitement in Canada continues, and appears to be increasing rather than abating. The habeas corpus has been suspended and the Parliament is discussing the expediency of calling upon the British Government to pay half the expenses of the preparations to resist the invisible invaders. This at least shows that the Kanucks have not quite lost their reason, and that they are not so much frightened but that they are able to look after the pounds, shillings and pence. If the mother country, however, should decide that the warlike preparations are unnecessary, and that the New Dominion shall pay its own expenses, despair will seize upon the Bluenoses, and it would not be surprising if to escape from their misery they should decide to annex themselves to the United States as a last resource. The rumors are that the whole of this excitement has been created by the appearance of the Fenian General O'Neill in uniform in the streets of Buffalo, and it certainly appears to be time for the Canadians to do something definite, when a single Fenian can thus strike terror to their souls. Guilty conscience pro-

ably has a good deal to do with the terror of the Kanucks. They remember how during the Rebellion they permitted raids into the territory of the United States, how they protected and encouraged all the scoundrels who sought refuge in their borders, and how they endeavored to embarrass the United States Government by every means in their power. They know that these things deserve punishment, and they rightly imagine that they will have very little sympathy from the people of this country in case the Fenians do make a raid on them, although our Government may do its best to prevent any such raid from taking place.

BEDFORD STREET.

In another column will be found the report of the Port Physician with regard to the condition of Bedford street. This shows that prompt action has been taken by the Board of Health to remedy the evils of that locality as far as lies in its power, and it will be particularly gratifying for our readers to learn that in the opinion of Dr. Goodman there are no substantial grounds for supposing that the relapsing fever has made its appearance. The Board of Health will probably do its utmost to improve the sanitary condition of Bedford street, but the fact is that the only manner in which a real improvement can be effected will be by clearing out the entire population of the place and tearing down the hovels that they now inhabit. Even then we would scarcely be better off than we are now, for the same class of unfortunate would congregate in some other place, which would become in a brief time as foul as Bedford street is now. The only remedy for the present evils is in the erection of a House of Correction, where our pauper population can be properly cared for, and made to earn their living in a decent manner. Until we do have the House of Correction we may expect to be afflicted with just such plague spots as Bedford street and its neighborhood.

THE INDIANS have commenced their usual spring and summer season in good style, and there is scarcely a day that we do not hear of some attacks on emigrants, massacres of settlers and other outrages perpetrated by them. Yesterday they performed a brilliant exploit on the Union Pacific Railroad, by cutting a bridge so that fourteen cars were thrown off the track. The savages commenced to break open the cars in order to murder and pillage, but fortunately were driven off by the brakemen. It is very well for the friends of Mr. Lo to advocate peaceable measures with him, but the common sense of the country will decide that such outrages as this must be stopped by any means in our power. The interests of the civilized people of this continent in the Pacific Railroad cannot be allowed to stand in peril for the sake of affording amusement to a few whisky-drinking, thieving, and murdering redskins; and it would be better for civilization and humanity that Mr. Lo and all his family should be wiped out altogether than that the trains upon the Pacific Railroad should be stopped for a single day. If there is a peaceable way of reducing the Indians to subjection, by all means let it be tried; but such occurrences as the one alluded to ought to be punished in such a manner that the punishment will be remembered, even if the whole tribe of the perpetrators of outrages is annihilated.

A RESOLUTION was passed by Common Council yesterday directing the Commissioner of Highways to notify the contractors for macadamizing Broad street, from Columbia to Germantown avenue, to proceed with the work, and authorizing him, in case the notification is not promptly complied with, to annul the contract. It is certainly time that some action was taken in this matter, as the section of Broad street referred to is in a disgraceful condition, that makes it a nuisance of the first magnitude. The contractors for the macadamizing have delayed their work without any reason, and if they do not put the street in order according to agreement they ought to be made to pay a heavy penalty in addition to the forfeiture of their contract.

ALTHOUGH reports from Cuba are proverbially unreliable, the end of the rebellion seems to be approaching. While the remnant of insurgents are distracted by dissensions, the Spanish forces are active and victorious. Their present policy of granting amnesty to those who voluntarily surrender, on the one hand, and threatening those who persist in hostilities with almost certain death, on the other, is rapidly extinguishing the last hopes of the patriots.

The latest applicants for the honor of American citizenship are the Feejee Islanders, who are said to desire that we shall establish a protectorate over them. Inasmuch as we have many politicians out of place who would be admirably fitted to play the part of Governor or King of the Cannibal Islands, this proposition should, for their sake, receive prompt attention.

COUNT DARU.

The rumors of the resignation of Count Napoleon Daru, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which have been current ever since the decisive vote of the Corps Legislatif, on the 5th inst., sustaining M. Ollivier's position on the question of the plebiscite, have at last culminated in an authoritative report, and his withdrawal from the Cabinet will be announced in the Journal Officiel to-day. Count Daru's withdrawal from M. Ollivier's Cabinet is of even more significance than that of M. Buffet, announced a few days ago. The leadership of the Left Centre party rests with these two men, and it was almost impossible for one of them to remain in the Cabinet after the other had left it. Count Daru, the retiring Minister, belongs to an influential family, and has had an eventful career. His father was a Quartermaster-General under the first Napoleon, and a statesman and historian, as well as a soldier, occupying a high place in all these several capacities with the Emperor. Count Napoleon Daru was born in Paris in 1807, and on his christening was held at the baptismal font by the Emperor and the Empress Josephine. Receiving his early education at the College of Louis le Grand, he entered the Polytechnic School in 1826, after leaving which he entered the artillery branch of the army, serving for some time in Algeria. When, in 1848, he finally retired from the military service, he held the rank of Captain.

In 1853, he had entered the Chamber of Peers by right of inheritance, becoming a partisan of the July monarchy, although there was not lacking proof of his liberal and progressive sentiments. While a member of this body he devoted his attention especially to the subject of public works, and was unflinching in his advocacy of every scheme which promised their promotion. In 1848, he published, under the title of "Railroads," a well-compiled treatise on the application and consequences of the law of 1841. Several valuable works on political economy have also been given to the public by him.

After the overthrow of Louis Philippe's throne by the revolution of February, 1848, he adhered to the new government, being twice elected to the Constituent Assembly from the Department of La Manche, in which he possessed considerable property, and serving as a Vice-President of that body in 1850 and 1851, the influence he had acquired with the people in the famous meetings of the Rue de Poitiers causing his appointment to the last-named position. He again turned his particular attention to the extension of the public works, voting with the moderate republican party at first, and finally with the majority. But he neglected the opportunity which his birth and talents offered for advancement under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, and energetically protested against the coup d'etat of December, 1851. It was at his private residence that a number of the opposition deputies assembled after they had been driven from one of the committee rooms of the Palais Legislatif where they had first met, but only to adjourn after the passage of some resolutions. For his course in connection with the coup d'etat he was arrested by order of Napoleon, sent to Mazas, and afterwards transferred to the dungeon of Vincennes, whence he was liberated a few days afterwards through the intervention of M. de Morny. Last January, after the first official reception of the Olivier Ministry, Count Daru referred to this eventful episode in his career in the following words:—"I will forgive the Emperor now for having sent me to Vincennes, but not for December in a prison van, like Traupmann—but we had very bad quarters there."

On being released from imprisonment, Count Daru retired to private life, devoting his attention to the study of those social and political problems which had such a strong attraction for him. But, finding the empire an established fact, his opposition to it became by degrees less intense with the lapse of time, and last year he again entered political life as a liberal supporter of the Emperor. In May, 1869, he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif, in which he acted with the tiers parti, becoming, with M. Buffet, the recognized leader of that particular faction known as the Left Centre. When the result of the elections of 1869 showed the Emperor the expediency of making some concessions to the people, to avoid the necessity for facing a counter coup d'etat, and the general programme of his liberal policy was announced, the name of Count Daru began to be mentioned in connection with the liberal and responsible Cabinet, which it was evident, must sooner or later take the place of the irresponsible ministry in power. For some time, however, he and M. Buffet held out against the tender of office, but he finally consented, on the 21st of January last, to enter the ministry as the Minister of the Interior. He was in 'Tour d'Anvergne, at the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, since his entrance upon that responsible position the most important question with which he had to deal has been that relating to the Geometrical Council in session at Rome.

Just before his entrance into M. Ollivier's Ministry Count Daru publicly announced himself in favor of permitting the Orleans princes to return to France. Shortly after he had an interview with Napoleon and urged this measure as an act of good policy. He intimated at the same time that it was the condition on which he would consent to form part of the liberal ministry. The Emperor paid marked attention to the suggestion, and at the close of the interview requested the Count to see him again "on this interesting subject." But, as far as the public have been informed, nothing has come thus far from his proposition.

Count Daru remained in harmony with M. Ollivier's Ministry until the rupture which ensued upon the announcement of the scheme for a plebiscite, and M. Ollivier's support of the Imperial programme. The Prime Minister, it appears, will for the present take charge of the portfolio which Count Daru abandons, but it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to ensure its permanent possession by a person who will command as much influence with the solid and liberal classes of the people. Count Daru is possessed of immense wealth, being a heavy owner of railroad securities and real estate, and it was this circumstance which made his association with M. Ollivier's Cabinet a matter of such vital importance.

The Fall Mall Gazette, referring to the Onondaga disaster, says:—"The report of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry respecting the collision between the Bombay and the Onondaga has now reached England, and we have before us the evidence of Captain Eyre himself as to the details of the calamity. We cannot say, after reading it, that the neglect of the Bombay to render assistance to the injured ship is at all satisfactorily explained. Throughout the examination Captain Eyre insists that the shock of the collision was of too slight a nature to give him any warning of the extent of the injury done. He describes as 'a heavy blow, better than a graze,' and in another part of his evidence he repeats, 'the collision was very light.' Yet he afterwards discovered that a spar from the Onondaga had 'perforated both sides of his ship, and was sticking in, broken off.' The discovery was, unfortunately, made too late to assist him in forming a more accurate judgment of what had happened; but how are we to reconcile the fact itself with Captain Eyre's account of the collision? Indeed the conduct of Captain Eyre himself shows that he was not without misgivings. 'I turned round,' he says, 'to see what damage was done. I had sent down the chief officer to see if we were making water. I said to the pilot, 'I don't think much harm is done; if there is we shall soon see signal rockets.' My engines were stopped about ten minutes; the chief officer came and reported the ship making water forward. I then said, 'I see no signals of distress; go ahead.' While looking at the vessel astern I asked my pilot, 'supposing that ship hurt, or I should require it, where could we go for safety?' The answer was, 'Not the slightest fear; the SpA is near; you cannot go down.' He did not, he adds, send up rockets, as he wanted no help. He was not aware that it was customary, when two ships came into collision, for the one to ascertain if the other had suffered damage; perhaps it might be so in the open sea, but not close to land. How, during the ten minutes through which the Bombay waited for signals, she failed to hear the four or five guns declared to have been fired from the Onondaga, is another of the unexplained facts of the case. On the whole, the fair conclusion seems to be that, though Captain Eyre may have been unaware of the full extent of the injury done to the Onondaga, yet he knew enough to precaution to secure the Onondaga's safety. It is not unfair to infer that he also reckoned with undue confidence on the additional security afforded by the proximity of land. If these conclusions are well founded, the judgment passed upon his conduct is undeniably just, whether the sentence which accompanied it is adequate or not."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Turner & Co. send us every Saturday for April 25, which contains the fourth and fifth chapters of "Edwin Drood," Dickens' novel, and as a supplement gives an artistic portrait of Edwin Drood as "Hamlet," drawn by Hennessey, and engraved by Linton. Appleton's Journal for the same date has an amplement which gives the first monthly part of "Edwin Drood" entire. From the Central News Company, No. 508 Chestnut street, we have received the last numbers of Punch and Fun.

A Boston paper mentions that a few chips and some small pieces of barred paper are all that is left of the great Galoisium.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages. M. R. WANAMAKER invites the little gentlemen, together with their parents or guardians, to visit his establishment on EVERY SATURDAY OF THIS MONTH. at which time there will be an EXHIBITION OF HIS BEAUTIFUL SPRING STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR YOUTHS AND BOYS. Nos. 315 and 320 CHESNUT STREET. FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET. SHERIDAN'S RIDE, GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING, BY THE PORT-ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ, SEVENTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. THE INTEREST INCREASING. THE POEM READ TWICE A DAY. M. JOSEPHINE WARREN recites each day, at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN'S RIDE." 411st. CHROMOS of the Painting (20x25 inches), \$10. Admission, including the entire valuable collection of 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 1/2 to 10 P. M.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16. Subject by request, "GIRLS." Little Girls, Big Girls, Ugly Girls, Pretty Girls, Yankee Girls, Western Girls, the Girl of the Period, with a glance at the Coming Girl. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 925 CHESNUT STREET. Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M. Lecture at 3 P. M. by CARL SCHUBERT, with the assistance of the orchestra will perform choice musical selections previous to the Lecture. 411 1/2.

GRAND GATHERING OF THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE, FRIDAY EVENING, April 15, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by: REV. A. A. WILLIAMS, D. D., REV. J. M. WHELAN, Pastor, REV. H. JOHNSON, D. D. Choice selections of music by the Choir. All are invited to attend. 49 south 4th.

NEWSBOYS HOME.—THERE will be an exhibition of THE PILGRIM, AT CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STS., ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, for the benefit of the NEWSBOYS HOME. Tickets for sale at the Hall from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. at Robinson, Clark & Biddle's, No. 1124 Chestnut street. 413 1/2.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH INST., THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 414 1/2.

I. O. RED MEN.—EVERY MEMBER OF this Order is invited to visit the PILGRIM, GORCEY, at CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STS., ON SATURDAY NIGHT, the 16th. For the good name and honor of this Order let the crowd be crowded. The funds go to the benefit of Kueganika Tribe. 415 1/2.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN CARCOUPLING COMPANY, will be held, on SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870, at 10 o'clock P. M. R. CAMPBELL, Secy. 415 1/2.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PROGRESSIVE BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 14 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, on MONDAY, the 21st day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors. D. R. MCINLNEY, CHARLES A. MILLER, J. B. WALKER, Secy.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 21st day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary. 411 1/2.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 21st day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary. 411 1/2.

BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmonious, reliable, instantaneous, and of a permanent lead, and any untoward person to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vulgar and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unimpaired reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 42mwt.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. Preserves and whitens the Teeth; Invigorates and Soothes the Gums; Purifies and Perfumes the Breath; Prevents Accumulation of Tartar; Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth; Is a Superior Article for Children; Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. W. A. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 23 1/2m. Cor. NINTH AND ARCH STS., Philadelphia. 42mwt.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. E. B. FRENCH, first surgeon at the Cotton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 42mwt.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SAUNDERS, ALLEN & DUNLAP, Agents, 5th and 6th Streets.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.

HIGH ART. The Sale of the Season. Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER'S (of Antwerp) sale of Paintings takes place TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 19 and 20. Finest collection ever offered in this city. To be sold without reserve. For list of artists look in auction column.

B. SCOTT, Jr. MANTLES AND SHAWLS. A. T. STEWART & CO., New York, Boston, Philadelphia. PANIER BEDOUIN MANTLE, The Fashionable Novelty FOR THE Spring and Summer, 1870. United States Letters Patent having been granted me, securing the above design, each garment will have the letters "A. T. S." in monogram on the ticks, and marked Patent Pending or Patented March, 1870. Any garment of this style, without this ticket, is an infringement, and I will prosecute all such to the fullest extent of the law.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CLOTHING. GREAT BROWN HALL, 608 and 605 CHESNUT Street. R. & W. Selling Spring Suits from our Stupendous Stock. Superior to all others in Style. Superior to all others in Economy. Superior to all others in Beauty. Superior to all others in Material. Superior to all others in Design. Superior to all others in Durability. Superior to all others in Comfort.

R. & W. Clothing Crowds of Customers with Choicest Clothes. Commended for Excellence of Fit. Commended for Cheapness of Price. Commended for Permanence of Color. Commended for Neatness of Adornment. Commended for Tastefulness of Pattern. Commended for Variety of Execution. Commended for General Desirability. R. & W. Ready Raiment Regulated to the Requirements of all Reasonable Readers. Ready to put on at once. Ready to give entire satisfaction. Ready to outwear any other. Ready at a moment's notice. Ready for any emergency. Ready for the Knack of Customers. Ready at Reduced Rates!!!!!!

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH STs., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STORE. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 413mwp. PIANOS. GRAND OPENING. RARE CHANCE. WILLIAM BLASIUS' New Piano Store, (Next door to my former place.) 1008 CHESNUT STREET. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AT Wholesale Prices, THE "DECKER BROS." UNRIVALLED PIANOS, (Superior to Steinway's). KRANICH, BACH & COMPANY'S, (Equal to Steinway's), and (42 1m) SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER. 411 m4p.

ALBRECHT, RIEKERS & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTELS. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREHOUSES, No. 610 ARCH STREET. REAL ESTATE AGENT. DANIEL M. FOX & SON, Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents, No. 540 N. FIFTH ST., Philadelphia. 414 2mtp. FRED. SYLVESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 208 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 55 1/2p.

PIANOS. CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' World-Renowned Piano. (Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.) AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. SUMMER RESORTS. ATLANTIC HOUSE, Newport, Rhode Island. BOARD REDUCED. This Hotel will be opened MAY 20, at \$3.00 per day for transient boarders. Families may make special arrangements by the week or season. WM. W. HAZARD, PROPRIETOR. 411 m4p.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J., Open from June 1 to October 1. TERMS, JUNE AND SEPTEMBER, \$3.50 PER DAY. JULY AND AUGUST, \$4 PER DAY. 415 2mtp. J. F. OAKR.

COLONNADE HOTEL, FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests. No. 1506 of BROAD FRONT STREET TO LET see low to a responsible party. 44